

THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

with which is incorporated

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Our Association has now carried on its activities through two complete years of war, and any doubts that may have been felt in the autumn of 1939 as to its stability under this severe test have been dissipated. Unless totally unforeseen adverse circumstances arise, there is every reason to hope that the work will be maintained and even extended. In fact, there has recently been a notable revival in sales and correspondence course enrolments, in addition to an influx of new members on a scale not experienced for some time past. This undoubtedly points to a growing appreciation of Esperanto as an essential means of cementing the peace to which we are all looking forward. In the name of the Association as a whole we extend a sincere welcome to our new friends, hoping for their lasting help in advancing the movement now and in the happier future.

Owing to further official restrictions in the paper supply for this Journal (in common with all other periodicals) it will unfortunately not be possible to maintain henceforth the full 16-page numbers, which have hitherto appeared in accordance with the announcement published in the issue for March 1940. Every effort will however be made to keep up a minimum of 12 pages (as in the current issue), and the lost pages will be partly compensated by the use of smaller type. As every member receives the Journal, we have to print a certain minimum number of copies, and caution in the matter of pages is thus doubly essential —for we are unlikely to receive a more generous allowance of paper for a long time, however large our membership may become.

But whatever may happen as regards the Journal, the general position is very promising, and it is with every confidence

that on behalf of the Council we wish all members and friends "A Very Happy New Year!".

ROBERT ROBERTSON, *Acting President*
BERNARD LONG, *Honorary Secretary*

NOVJARA ALVOKO

Ofte oni ŝercas pro novjaraj decidoj. Tamen estas fakto, ke kun la nova jaro venas ia sento, kiu inspiras al nova penado—ia freŝa vento, kiu portas novan sindediĉon al idealoj.

Ni Esperantistoj havas altan idealon. Pli kaj pli urĝas, forigi la lingvajn barojn. Sen ia dubo, iam la homaro akceptos internacian neŭtralan helplingvon—Esperanton. Sed la proksimiĝo de la venko dependas de ni mem. Precipe al la Esperantistoj en liberaj landoj falas la tasko konservi la lingvon dum la nuna kriza tempo.

Ni Britaj Esperantistoj povas fieri, ke malgraŭ ĉia malhelpo kaj minacaj cirkonstancoj ni ja konservis la movadon; kaj ke ĉe ni ĝi estas nun en stato eĉ pli esperiga, ol antaŭe. Tamen nin frontas granda problemo: ni devas ne nur konservi la lingvon, sed ankaŭ ĝin plenforte disvastigi.

Jen do estu nia novjara decido: per tuta forto progresigi Esperanton en 1942. Malfacilajoj nin ĉirkaŭas, sed iumaniere ĉiu povas helpi, kaj la sukceso dependas de la entuziasmo kaj laboro de ĉiu individua Esperantisto.

Helpu la movadon per subteno kiel eble plej granda al la B.E.A. kaj al la loka grupo. Uzu ĉiun okazon skribi al la gazetaro. Uzu la propagandajn flugfoliojn kaj etikedojn vendatajn de B.E.A. Esploru la eblecon havigi al loka lernejo aŭ kunveno prelegiston de B.E.A. Persiste laboradu!

Nunmomente du aferoj estas aparte subtenindaj:

(1) *La Petskribo al la Registaro.* Energie penadu, akiri multe da subskriboj. Ĉiuokaze, la afero donos valoran bazon por estonta propagando. Kiam vi sentas, ke vi jam gajnis ĉiun eblan subskribon, ĉirkaŭrigardu denove: provu ĉe lokaj societoj, ĉe gepatroj de amikoj! Ne preterlasu tiun unikan okazon montri solidan publikan subtenon por Esperanto.

(2) La kvinſilinga "*Popular Correspondence Course*". Tiu kurso kompensas la promilitan mankon de kursoj ordinara. Oni povas plenfide ĝin rekomendi al homo, kiu jam interesigis, kaj

bezonas ion definitivan por fari. Efektive, la kurso plenigas tiurilate mankon longe sentitan. Notu, ke la kvinſilinga kotizo pagas por la lernolibro, du vortaretoj, kaj apartaj notoj kun ekzercoj en dek ses lecionoj. Se en Januaro ĉiu BEAano varbus eĉ nun unu kursanon, kia estus la progreso!

Ĉu mi petas tro multe? Mi kredas, ke ne. Skribu al B.E.A. por aligiloj. Decidu kaj agu samtempe!

Jen do nia celo por la venontaj monatoj: plivigli la propran laboron por Esperanto, kun la devizo

Nova Jaro—Nova Tasko—Nova Optimismo!

FRANK L. AMES

ON TRANSLATION

Beginners are apt to think that translation is easy, but original writing difficult. This is not so; the truth is generally the opposite. When you know a language well enough to "think in it", with no other language in the mind (and until you can do this you do not really know it), it is easy to express yourself in it—supposing, of course, that you really have something to say. But idiomatic translation from any language into any other is always difficult. There are many pitfalls, and to avoid them entirely one must be pretty brilliant.

Another common mistake is to suppose that it is extraordinarily difficult to translate scientific or technical matter, or even good literary prose; but that to translate phrases of every-day life is quite simple. Here also the reverse is the truth. A technical work may be fairly straightforward, if the translator himself understands it. Even stiff prose by a good writer may not be insuperably difficult, if (and in fact because) the words in the original have a definite meaning and are rightly used, and the thoughts of the writer are clearly expressed.* On the other hand, a simple book for children, or one full of every-day idiomatic talk, may present real difficulties. If it is in dialect, or has its own vocabulary (*e.g.*, Uncle Remus, James Joyce, much of Wodehouse), it may be impossible to translate it without serious loss, or even at all, into any other language.

After the early stages, the learner should soak himself in Esperanto (or whatever language he is studying) by much reading *without translation*, and (if correct and fluent speakers are available) by much listening, till he lives as it were in Esperantoland, and thinks in the language, forgetting for the moment every other. Then, and only then, can he hope to use it naturally and fluently. Until he reaches that stage he would be wise not to attempt translation (unless of textbook exercises carefully worded so as to be within his powers and without pitfalls). And never will translation be easy, or without danger.

* * *

Some years ago the writer sent half a dozen apparently simple phrases to a dozen expert Esperantists, for translation and comment. In every case the replies received were widely divergent, and sometimes even contradictory. It may be helpful to study one of these phrases.

*The work of a poor writer, of course, may be almost untranslatable, because his ideas are vague or badly expressed. How can one translate words that on analysis are found to mean nothing? Should one imitate the writer's faults and fogginess, or should one try to put into good and intelligible form what one thinks he meant to say?

"WHAT IS YOUR NAME?"

First we will consult the greatest living authority on Zamenhofan usage. "The difficulty" writes William Bailey "lies in the ambiguous nature of the question. Logically it might be answered by *It is a name*, or by various definitions, such as *It is two (or more) words, one inherited from parents, the other(s) given in baptism*; *It is that which serves to distinguish me from my neighbours*; and so on. But Zamenhof sweeps all this rigmarole away by giving the form **Diru al mi vian nomon** (Ekz. 18/3). To translate the national forms, he generally uses **kia** and **tia**. For example: **Kia estas via (lia, ŝia) nomo?** (F.K. 203/11; Fab I 34/10; El. 3/15; Fab. I 32/31). **Kia estas la nomo de tiu, kiu . . . ?** . . . **de la dramo?** (G.D. 7/19; Ham. 89/35). **Tia estas mia (ŝia) nomo** (El. 3/15; F.K. 155/25). Once he uses **kiel**: **Kiel estas via nomo?** (Rabistoj 84/32). Note also his use of **kio** in **Kio estas via okupo?** (Gen. 46/33, 47/3)." So far Mr. Bailey.

* * *

Let us examine various proposed forms.

Note first that logically the answer to **Kio?** is a noun (-o); to **Kia?** an adjective (-a); and to **Kiel?** an adverb (-e or some other).

(1) **Kio vi estas?** **Kio estas vi?** = *What are you?* (Ans: "Mi estas homo (fraŭlino, tajpistino, Anglo . . .)")

(2) **Kiu vi estas?** **Kiu estas vi?** = *Who are you?* *Of all the people in the world, which one are you?* (Ans: "Mi estas Megan Brown").

(3) **Kia vi estas?** **Kia estas vi?** = *What kind of a person are you?* *What are you like?* (Ans: "Mi estas alta (riĉa, Angla . . .)")

N.B.—In 1, 2, 3, both forms are equally correct, but the first avoids a hiatus between two vowels.

(4) **Kio estas via nomo?** **Kio vio nomo estas?** = *What is your name?* (Ans: "Mia nomo estas (la duvorta esprimo) Megan Brown". Or some definition, such as those humorously suggested by Mr. Bailey above.

(5) **Kiu nomo estas via?** **Kiu estas via nomo?** = *Of all existing names, which one is yours?* *Which is your name?* (Ans: (pointing): "Tiu nomo (M.B.) estas mia." "Mia nomo estas M.B.")

Similarly (6): **Kiun nomon vi havas?** (Ans: "Mi havas la nomon Megan Brown").

(7) **Kiun nomon oni (vi) donas al vi?** (8) **Per kiuj vortoj oni (vi) nomas vin?** Possible, but lengthy.

(9) **Kia estas via nomo?** = *What kind of a name have you got?* *What is your name like?* (Ans: "Mia nomo estas bela (duvorta, mallonga)")

Similarly (10): **Kian nomon vi havas?** (Ans: "Mi havas nomon belan").

(11) **Diru al mi vian nomon.** (Ans: "Mia nomo estas Megan Brown"). Beyond criticism, unless on account of the imperative form.

(12) **Kiel oni (vi) nomas vin?** = *How (in what manner) are you named?* Logically, the reply to this is an adverb: "Oni (mi) nomas min Angle (kolere, ofte)".

Similarly (13): **Kiel vi nomigas?** (Ans: "Mi nomigas -e").

(14) **Kiel estas via nomo?** = *How is your name?* Unless **estas** may be stretched to mean **sonas**, this form seems as impossible as **Kiel estas vi?** = *In what way are you?* One would not reply "Mia nomo estas **Kimre**", or "Mi estas lace". (Though of course one could say "**Kimre** mia nomo estas Megan; **Esperante** Megano": "Mi estas laca **vespere**". And one could also say "**Kiel** estas via nomo literata?") (15) **Kiel vi estas nomata?**

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(16) **Kio vi nomas vin?** (=Vi nomas vin **kio?**). This form is of course possible, **kio** and **Megano** being predicative nominatives).

Cp. Mat. 16, 13-15, where A.V. and the Greek have an illogical accusative (*Whom* do men say that I am? R.V. *Who* do men say . . . ?), while the Esperanto N.T. has the doubtfully justifiable form **Kiu vi diras, ke mi estas?** (=Kiu mi estas laŭ via diro?). More logical would be **Kiu vi nomas min?** But here **kiu** and **vi** (like **kio** and **vi** ten lines above) look uncomfortably like two subjects of **nomas**, which probably explains why these forms are seldom met.

In conversation, say at a registry office, one might get an abbreviated form. (17) **Diru vian nomon!** (18) **Vian nomon?** (19) **Oni nomas vin—P?** (20) **Vi nomigas—P?** (21) **Via nomo (estas)?** Or even (22) **Nomo?**

* * *

It would appear from this that 2, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, are available, and that 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, are also possible (though perhaps lengthy or vague); while 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, are doubtful, or have another meaning.

Nevertheless, 12 and 13 are perhaps the forms most frequently met (Cp. F.K. 157/22: **Kiel la feliĉa homo sin nomas P?**). And they are easily justified as an ellipsis of the adverb **jene**, thus: "**Mi nomigas jene: M.B.**" "Oni nomas min jene: **M.B.**".

Perhaps 9 might be similarly explained as an ellipsis of the adjective **jena**, thus: "**Mia nomo estas la jena: M.B.**". But it may be better to reserve 9 for the meaning given above, and to use some other form for a simple request for a name without query as to its qualities. And it seems to the writer that 14, if used at all, must be regarded as idiomatic.

* * *

The student may care to experiment in translating "*What is the shape of a banana?*" or "*What is the colour of a tomato?*"

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

One of our members, a registered osteopath in Hants, sends us the following experience.—ED.

People often ask "What is the use of Esperanto? Is it practical?" Here is an answer from life.

Early in November, 1939, an Austrian refugee was brought to us for treatment. He lived for a time in Czechoslovakia, and after many adventures and much suffering managed to reach England *via* Roumania and Poland. He was in much pain, and suffering from some mysterious condition said to be incurable.

As the poor fellow knew no English, he was unable to tell me anything about himself. My only means of questioning him was a dozen words of German, confined to such phrases as "*The pain is here?*" "*The pain is greater? Less?*". Only by the physical indications, and these few words, could I attempt a diagnosis. He came weekly for a month, but we were not getting very far, beyond easing the pain a little.

As he was leaving on the fifth visit, I made an error—instead of using two of my German words: *Gute Nacht!*, I said, unthinkingly, *Bonan nokton!*

What a change! *Vi parolas Esperanton, S-ro Doktoro?* *Bone!* *Banege!* *Mi ankaŭ parolas Esperanton.* *Nun ni povos paroli kune.* . . . *En la*

gimnazio mi eklernis Esperanton, sed nun memoras malmulte: mi devos serĉi tion, kio restas en mia memso.

Now that we had a language in common, I was able to go into his case more thoroughly. He had wandered about Europe vainly, seeking relief from his pain. His languages were German and a little Czech—and his partly forgotten Esperanto. Though neither of us was perfect in the use of Esperanto, it bridged the gap.

In all modesty, may I add that three weeks later, after long disablement, he was happy and pain-free, doing work on the land that had formerly been quite beyond him.

Later on he was interned. But he is still happy and well, and using Esperanto.

ESPERANTO AND THE B.B.C. FORCES PROGRAMME

In the item "Anniversaries" at 11.0 on 15 Dec. the B.B.C. broadcast the following:

"December the 15th is the anniversary of the birthday of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the author of the international language Esperanto."

Zamenhof was born in Bialystok, on the 15th of December, 1859. From early childhood he was inspired by the idea of an international language. After twenty years of inexhaustible self-sacrifice to this work he finally published the International Auxiliary Language known as Esperanto, in 1887,

Esperanto (the name means "one who hopes") has since made much progress, and has a great number of adherents in all countries of the world. There are still many thousands of people in this country who are supporting Esperanto, and who believe that one day it will be a great help to world reconstruction and international understanding."

We thank the B.B.C. for this recognition of an important anniversary. We thank also several B.E.A. members, with whom, we believe, the suggestion originated.

The Bases of a World Commonwealth.—C. B. Fawcett. 167 pp. 7/6 net. Watts and Co., London.

Starting from a geographical basis, Prof. Fawcett, of University College, London, concludes that a democratic World Union is the only effective counter to the establishment of a World Empire by force, and the only chance of survival for our civilization. Of special interest for us is the 4th chapter, dealing with language (pp. 63-79). Prof. Fawcett's study of this question has convinced him of the necessity of a common auxiliary language; alluding to Latin and other kinds of *lingua franca*, he concludes that only an artificial language can be perfectly neutral. There have been hundreds of attempts to devise such a language, but only one—Esperanto—has proved effective. Esperanto should be adopted because: (1) it is neutral; (2) it is regular and systematic, therefore capable of precise and accurate statement; (3) its origin and structure make it easier to learn than any national language; (4) such a language is needed. Easily taught in all elementary schools, it can be effective as a general means of intercourse, without giving any advantage over the foreigner to those using their own native tongue while conversing with him. It is a second language for all and the mother tongue of none.

T. J. GUERITTE

DECIDOJ DE NOVA ESPERANTISTO

Antaŭ nelonge, iu skribis al mi: "La generala nivelo de Esperantisteco estas plorinde malalta. Ofte la Esperantistoj mem estas tre malbonaj reklamoj por la lingvo. Kial ili ne traktas la lingvon serioze, laŭ sia indo?"

Jen vortoj, kiuj pikas al agado! Ni devas mem ellerni la mirindan lingvon, kies studadon ni tiel facilanime rekomendas al niaj amikoj.

Por nomi tiun, kiu studas proame, ni Angloj prunteprenis du vortojn kontinentajn: *amateur* kaj *dilettante*. Ho ve! tiuj pruntajoj—Angle uzataj—montras nur tro klare nian sintenon al ĉia laboro entreprenita neprofesie. Laŭnature kaj eksterangle la vortoj kromsignifas tian pasion por la laboro aludata, ke la amatoron aŭ la diletanton oni rigardas kiel aŭtoritatulon. Laŭvorte li faras *amlaboron*, t.e., la plej bonan laboron, kiun li kapablas! Per kia ironia malbonsorto, do, tiuj terminoj fariĝis sinonimoj de *fuſulo*!

Esperanto multe suferis de reklamistoj, kiuj mem ne majstras la lingvon. Ni akceptu kiel taskon fariĝi centprocente kompetentaj, kaj pravigi per persona ekzemplo niajn pretendojn pri la lingvo.

* * *

Kiel mia stilo verŝajne malkaſos, mi estas rekruto nova, kun eble la fervoro de unua amo. Pro mia konvertigo (antaŭ kvar monatoj) mi jam perdis iun reputacion, kiun mi iam havis, pri cerbosaneco! Jen kvarpunkta programo, kiun mi akceptis por mi, kaj per kiu mi esperas laŭpove antaŭenigi la movadon. Efektive la punktoj unua kaj dua signifos veran penegadon. Sed "rapide kreskas la afero per LABORO de la esperantoj".

Unue.—Mi donis al mi la taskon tiom perfektigi mian scion de la lingvo, ke mi povu bonkonscience ĝin instrui, kompetente elmontri ĝian belecon al demandantoj, kaj inde pritrakti iun ajn temon parole aŭ skribe.

Due.—Mi firme intencas akiri plenan parolpovon je kiu ajn kosto. Mi ne kredos min taŭga Esperantisto, ĝis mi povos interparoli kun spertaj kolegoj daŭre, senerare, kaj nature. Mi preferus paroli Esperanton, ol paroli pri Esperanto; kaj mi opinias, ke tio estas pli efika allogilo. Mi kredas, ke la minimuma normo dezirenda en tiu rilato estas la Diplomo de la B.E.A., kaj mi jam komencis studadon tiucele.

La punktoj tria kaj kvara estas resumeblaj jene: Ellerninte muziki per tiel mirinda instrumento, mi ne intencas lasi ĝin rustigi pro manko de ludado.

Trie.—"Gustatempe kaj malgustatempe", skribante al samideanoj, mi promesas al mi uzi ĉiuokaze la "karan lingvon". Se tio postulos en la komenco tedan penon aŭ tempelspezon, ĝi tamen pliproksimigos la tagon, kiam mi povos skribi laŭ maniero pli inda je la movado.

Kware.—Interparolante kun samideanoj—sen sufici kialo kontraŭe—mi parolas ĉiam Esperante. Bedaŭrinde, tio estas ankoraŭ nefacila, ĉar ĝis nun la dua programero restas neplenumita. Sed mi ne ripozas, antaŭ ol ĝin trafi. Mi scias, ke tuj kiam mi parolos flue, la interparolado Esperanta estos unu el la plej grandaj plezuroj de mia vivo.

Agado grapa restas ekster la programo, sed estas memkomprenebla. Mi ne intencas vivi kvazaŭ monaĥo, ĝis mi estos diplomito kaj flua parolanto (Eĉ malpli, poste!). Kompreneble, mi bezonas la helpon de amikoj por trafi miajn celojn. Povas esti, ke inter ili troviĝos unu-du nediplomitoj kaj balbutuloj; kunlaborante, ni helpos unu la alian pliproksimiĝi al la komuna celo.

CAN YOU WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS?

A prize competition for all readers

On another page you will have read about our recent successful advertising. We reproduce below two of the advertisements which have given good results, but we recognise that these might be improved. Suppose you try your hand at producing an advertisement. You may help the movement very considerably, and at the same time win a prize for yourself.

ESPERANTO

is a neutral, simple, international language already in wide use throughout the world. It develops international friendship, and its widespread use will help to promote better understanding. Prepare yourself now; a complete correspondence course, including textbook and correction of exercises costs only 5/-.

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THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION,
Dept. P.82, Esperanto House, Heronsgate,
Rickmansworth, Herts.

ESPERANTO

Esperanto is a neutral, easily-learned, international auxiliary language already in wide use throughout the world. A complete correspondence course, including textbook and correction of exercises, costs only 5/-.

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THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION,
Dept. P.80, Esperanto House, Heronsgate,
Rickmansworth, Herts.

Conditions

1. All advertisements should be suitable for a two-inch single column space, *i.e.*, approximately the size of those reproduced herewith.
2. Entries should be sent to The British Esperanto Association, Esperanto House, Heronsgate, Rickmansworth, Herts., and should reach the office not later than January 31st.
3. Competitors may send as many entries as they desire, but each entry must be accompanied by a donation of at least 6d. to the Advertising Fund.
4. The two best entries will each be awarded a prize of £2.
5. The B.E.A. reserves the right to use any entry, either in the original form or suitably amended.
6. The decision of the judges must be accepted as final.

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NEWS FROM THE OFFICE

The Petition.—The launching of the petition for the introduction of Esperanto into the schools has met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the country. At the time of writing over four thousand signatures have actually been received in the office, but the most striking fact is that we are still being asked for far more forms than are coming in, and it seems likely that many more thousands will have been received before the closing date. Perhaps the most interesting feature is that of the signatures so far received there are more than five hundred from teachers, in addition to many from university professors and lecturers. The others come from all spheres of life, ranging from a well-known peer and several mayors to factory operatives, miners, and labourers. A reasonably detailed analysis will be given when the figures are complete; meanwhile here are replies to some queries which have been raised.

The closing date will be March 31st. This gives ample time to everyone to obtain all possible signatures, but please do not wait until then before sending in your completed forms. Remember that we have to classify them, and it will be a great help if you will send in forms as completed. If those who have already sent in forms require additional ones—in view of the fact that there are still almost three months available for the work—we will gladly send some on request.

We have no desire to harass the Government at a time when its hands are full of work in connection with the successful prosecution—and ending—of the war. But the authorities are already making their plans for action when peace comes back to the world, and if we delay until then we shall "miss the boat". The petition will be presented at an opportune moment in the hope that action will be taken at the right time. After the war the school-leaving age is to be extended by one year, and this is an important point. This period is wholly insufficient for the teaching of a national language, but it would suffice to give a child a good groundwork in Esperanto, with the possibility of continued study afterwards.

There is no reason why men and women in the Forces should not sign the petition. We have confirmation of this from the War Office, and we hope to receive similar confirmation from the Admiralty and the Royal Air Force.

Above all, the work for the petition is bringing Esperanto to the notice of thousands of people, and this is certainly the biggest propaganda effort we have yet made. Do your share; see that all your friends hear of the movement and, if willing, sign the petition. Let us show that we have faith in our beliefs by producing results which astonish ourselves and amaze those outside the movement.

LATE NEWS

Signatures received to Dec. 20th - 5267

Progress.—The Popular Correspondence Course continues to meet with the success which it merits. At the time of writing almost five hundred students have enrolled, and a very large proportion are making splendid progress. Many of those who have completed this course have enrolled for the Advanced Course, and as a result the "Standard"

Correspondence Courses are enjoying a record year. These results are largely due to the experimental advertising we have been doing during the last few months, and this seems to indicate that if we can gradually extend this we may before long reach that goal towards which we have been working for so long—a live Association making rapidly increasing progress. A little help to the Advertising Fund now may mean fewer appeals for financial support in the future!

It is interesting to note that among the Correspondence Courses provided for serving soldiers by the Army Council is one in Esperanto.

Books.—Our stock of imported books and other items is steadily dwindling. Will readers please note that the following items in the Book List of September 1941 are no longer available:—Czech Keys; *Bakšis*; *Blua Sango*; *De Pago al Pago*; *Esperanta Legolibro*; *Gaja Knabo*; *Mr. Tot aĉetas mil okulojn*; *Nova Tasko*; *Romano de San Michele*; *Trans la Fabeloceano*; *Vagabondo kaj Sinjorino*; *Verkoj de D-ro Nakamura*; *Medicina Vortaro*; flags on white silk; writing pads; writing paper and envelopes; *Millidge Esperanto-English Dictionary*.

Subscriptions.—Please help us to save paper and postage, and lighten our work, by paying your subscription promptly. Also renew in the highest practicable category so as to help the international movement as well as the B.E.A. The magazine *Esperanto Internacia*, although naturally smaller than in normal times, is now the only gazette giving news of the movement from all over the world. It also includes frequent really interesting and well-written articles and stories. Your support may enable it to be still further improved.

C.C.G.

Tutmonda Junular-Organizo

(BRITISH SECTION)

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Vandyke Road, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.**

PRI "DEPOST", "DE POST"

La formo "depost" aperis unuafoje (kiom mi scias) en Zamenhofa verko en la jaro 1908, kiam "Marta" presigis en "La Revuo". Jen la 16 ekzemploj, cititaj laŭ iliaj lokoj en la aparta volumo de "Marto": 15/31; (43/19; 59/7; 72/18; *de post* en "La Revuo", *depost* en la aparta volumo) 104/9; 108/3; 130/11; 133/3; 148/11; 162/21; 172/19; 178/20; 186/27; 194/12; 207/4; 215/10. La unuvorta formo troviĝas ankaŭ ĉe P.E. 1036; R. de B. 8/22; Fab. I. 120/22; Fab. II. 147/34; Fab. III. 56/28; kaj en la Malnova Testamento; sed ĉi tie la Biblia Komitato anstataŭigis ĝin per *de post*. Jen la koncernaj ekzemploj: Eliro ix. 18, 24; x. 6. Lev. vii. 35; xxii. 27; xxiii. 15 (2). Read. iv. 32; ix. 7. I. Sam. xxix. 3, 6, 8; xxx. 25. II. Sam. vii. 6. I. Reg. viii. 16. II. Reg. viii. 6; xxi. 15; xxiii. 22. Psa. cxxix. 1, 2. Jes. vii. 17; xliv. 2; xlvi. 3. Jer. iii. 24; vii. 25; xxv. 3. Jeh. xxviii. 15; xlvi. 35. En kvar aliaj lokoj Zamenhof mem donis la duvortan formon: I. Kron. xvii. 5, 10. II. Kron. viii. 16. Ijob xx. 4.

Kontraŭ *depost* ni povas diri, ke ĝi kondukas al peko kontraŭ la regulo de la akcento; supozeble oni ne volonte dirus *depost*. Sajnas do, ke la Biblia Komitato bone fariĝ, anstataŭigante *depost* per *de post*, formo libera de la regulo de la akcento.

Tamen ekzistas alia sufiĉe forta argumento, kiu tuſas *ambau* formojn, nome, ili ne esprimas la celatan sencon, kiu estas *de tiam, de tiu tempo, detempe de tio*.*

Mi esploris la cititajn lokojn kaj trovis, ke ĉie estas eble uzi anstataŭ *depost* (kaj *de post*) jen *de*, jen *detempe de* (jam uzita de Zamenhof ĉe Nom. xi. 28; I. Sam. xvii. 33; Ijob xxxi. 18; Jer. xxii. 21; xxxii. 30), jen *post*, kaj en unu loko eĉ *antaŭ*! Jen sekvas la detaloj:

detempe de: M. 15/31; 172/19. Psa. cxxix. 1, 2. Jes. xliv. 2; xlvi. 3. Jer. iii. 24.

antaŭ: M. 133/3.

post: M. 59/7; 72/18; 104/9; 108/3; 130/11; 148/11; 162/21. R. de B. 8/22. II. Reg. xxiii. 22. Ijob xx. 4. Jes. vii. 17. Jeh. xlvi. 35.

de: ĉiuj ceteraj.

* Logically, in the sentence Mi vidis ŝin pasintan lunden, kaj **de tiam** mi pensis pri ŝi, **de tiam** = *since (starting from) then*. **Post tiam** would mean *at some subsequent time, at some time after then*. **De post tiam** = *starting from some subsequent time!*—(Red.)

Of course, *li rigardis al ŝi de post la jurnalo* (from behind the paper) is correct, though M. 227/12 suggests that here Z. would have preferred *el malantaŭ*. Beginning, I think, with "La Revizoro", *malantaŭ* came into use for the local sense of *post*, though not entirely superseding the latter. At M. 222/5 and 6 we have *post* and *malantaŭ* in consecutive lines, and in the M.T. the former is retained in eleven places: Gen. xxxii. 18, 20; Eliro xiv. 19 (2); Jug. xviii. 12; II. Reg. vi. 32. A.K. ii. 9; Jes. lxvi. 17. Joel ii. 3, 14. Zeh. i. 8. At Fab. II. 135/12 and 40 *malantaŭ* supersedes *post*, used when "La Ombro" first appeared in the Dua Libro.

PRI LA "UNUA TOMBISTO"

"Sur ia punkto de la tero de Danujo, en kiu mi jam tridek jarojn estas tombisto."—*Hamleto* 149/30.

De tempo al tempo oni demandis: "Kial estas? Kial ne *estis*?" Laŭ mia opinio la respondo devas esti jena: la tombisto diris *estas*, ĉar en tiu sama momento, kiam li parolis, li efektive fosis tombon. Se li estus eĉ pli babilema, li krēdeble dirus: "mi jam tridek jarojn estis tombisto, kaj, kiel vi vidas, sinjoro, mi ankoraŭ min okupas per tia sama laboro."

Tamen lia simpla diro suficiis; post eksigo li povus ripeti ĝin, sed kun *estis* anstataŭ *estas*.

WILLIAM BAILEY

Pleno.—*Kvin skizoj de la Meksika poeto Amado Nervo (traduko de J.S.L.).* Ĉe "Renovigo", Ap. 59, Meksiko, D.F. Prezo ne montrita.

Konsiloj pri etiko kaj la povo de la penso. El antaŭparolo de E. Lanti ni citas:

La pensoj estas prezentataj en lingvoj Sennacieca kaj Hispana. Oni komprenu la signifon de tiu fakteto: devas interfratiĝi ne nur Hispanlingvanoj, sed ĉiuj teranoj. Kaj tio ne eblas, se ili ne povas interkompreneĝi.

Tiun eblon Esperanto donas al ĉiu, kiu konsentas dediĉi relative mallongan tempon al ĝia lerno. Kiuj vokas al universala interfratiĝo, kaj ne lernis kaj praktikadas lingvon sennaciecan, tiuj vojas ankoraŭ en nebulo.

Oni reklamas brodkaston en Esperanto el Meksiko ĉiusabatvespere (11.0–11.30 Greenwich), de X.E.W.I., (49 mt. 6010 kc.). Ĉu nun aktuala, ni ne scias.

International Friendship League.—In the September *Bulletin* E. G. Coombes advocates four necessities for future progress; one of which is "the teaching of Esperanto in European schools".

"ESPERANTO STILL LIVES"

The following letter, which has been a little shortened, appeared in "The Burnley Express" (5 November).

Your correspondent has evidently been enquiring into Esperanto, and comes to tell us all about it in last Wednesday's issue under the heading "Esperanto Still Lives!" Well, what did he expect it to do? Perish?

The fact that we are now at war doesn't mean that an idea of such importance as an international language can die when it has once been established! . . .

Only one language can serve the purpose of an international medium, and that language must be simple, practical, and neutral. Now one language only answers that description—Esperanto. How does it? you ask. What test has it had? I can tell you about many successful congresses held in many lands; I can give you a long list of names of eminent people who support the Esperanto movement, or I can tell you of governments who have used it successfully. But then you may say that these are not nice governments—they're not English!

I'll just be content to say that Esperanto has at any rate served me well in various trips abroad. In Paris, on the St. Lazare station, the first thing that caught my eye was the familiar sign "Way out" in Esperanto. I went out, and at the entrance to the station found an information bureau, with clerks speaking many languages, including Esperanto. From the Esperantist clerk I got the information a traveller requires without much difficulty. I could have had the information from the English-speaking official, but I thought it a good opportunity to satisfy myself that all the other clerks, the German, English, Italian, Spanish, etc., would be needless if we were all taught Esperanto. I was satisfied, and still am.

At an Esperanto congress held in Antwerp I conversed with people of many countries without much difficulty. Often, when groups were breaking up, we would ask one another whence we came. The reply would be Spain or Italy or Iceland or Iran, or perhaps just England.

I have never made the practice, as many Esperantists have, of arranging with a local Esperantist to receive me and be my host and guide. I have put Esperanto to the more severe test of meeting complete strangers haphazardly on the street or in the cafes. I certainly have had some agreeable meetings and surprises in this way, and have never had much difficulty with Esperanto.

It is pleasant to recall the sailor ashore at Villefranche from the Chilian battle cruiser; the Japanese visitor in the Alpes Maritimes; and the Norwegians on the terrace at the Casino, Monte Carlo. Not quite so happy were the two Esperantists I met at the West End Racecourse in Ostende. One was a Czecho-Slovak newspaper man, the other an American pugilist. We pooled our knowledge of racing, but the totalisator paid someone else. It was a sad day. Evidently Esperanto and racing don't mix!

Seeing my Esperanto badge, quite a young girl approached me in a boat crossing from Dieppe to Newhaven, and spoke to me in Esperanto. She was a Swiss going into service in Scotland. The following year, Burnley Fair fell one week later, as it does some years. As I went aboard I again thought of this girl, and—strangely enough—on the upper deck there she was again! She had been

home to see her parents in Geneva. I asked her if we should meet again the following year. She replied: No, she was going to Germany later. Who knows where she is now!

I have had many such experiences, even in the Antipodes. I have attended congresses in Sydney and Auckland, where I talked with Esperantists from Fiji and Honolulu.

These things just show me that Esperanto is practical and neutral. And it must be simple, because I learned it!

As a working man I have been able to enjoy a certain amount of culture and travel through the knowledge of Esperanto that would otherwise have been impossible. And if you want the same, you can learn Esperanto easily and cheaply, and get any help you require from one of the local societies.

If you don't want these luxuries, and incidentally to help world progress, well, that doesn't bother me. I've told you about it, anyway, and it's you who are missing the 'bus.'

WM. STANSFIELD

AERONAUTIKA TERMINARO

E. D. Durrant. 36 paĝoj kun kovrilo, 9p., afranko 1p.

Ce pluraj temoj la manko de faka terminaro sufice plena kaj fidinda estas tre sentebla, kaj la Esperantistaro tro emas malatenti tiun gravan flankon de la movado. La jena volumeto estas inda aldono al nia teknika literaturo. Troviĝas en ĝi preskaŭ 500 terminoj (ĉiu kun Angla ekvivalento kaj aŭtoritata defino). Notinde estas, ke la difinoj estas bazitaj (kun permeso) sur la Aeronautical Glossary de British Standards Institution. Ofte, por la laiko, la Esperanta termino estas pli simpla kaj klara, ol la nacia.

La terminoj grupiĝas sub jenaj rubrikoj: Generala; Manovrado; Aerodinamiko (fluidmovo, flugokapabloj); Aerodinoj; Surfacoj (Formo, Aranĝo); Strukturo (Kondukiiloj, Pezoj kaj Ŝargoj, Helicoj); Instrumentoj; Navigado (Generala, Instrumentoj, Primotoraj Indikiloj, Lumigado kaj Signalado); Tera Organizaĵo (Generala, Lumigado, Radiaj Gvidiloj); Paraŝutoj; Motoroj; Bibliografio. Sekvas tre klaraj desegnoj.

Ni prenu, ekzemple, kelke da vortoj el la rubriko Manovrado: To bank, bunt, crash, dive, drift, glide; hover, loop, pitch, power-dive, recover, roll, side-slip, soar, spin, spiral, stall, take-off, taxy, yaw, zoom (turnklini(tr.), bonti, kraſi, plongi, drivi, glisi, ŝvebi, lopi, tangi, flugplongi, horizontaliĝi, ruliĝi, flankgliti, sori, falspirali, spirali, staŭli, ekflugi, aŭtokuri, jori, zomi).

Pluaj terminoj (notitaj preskaŭ hazarde): aerofoil, beacon, bracing, dope, flap, frame(work), fuselage, ratio, span, spar, streamline, stringer, strut, tab, wing (planeo, gvidilo, stajo, apreturo, postklapo, framo (kp. kadro), fuzelo, rilatumo, enverguro, sparo, fluiforma (flulinia), stringo, strebo, kromklapo, alo (kp. flugilo).

Sed la komplilado de tia verko tute ne konsistas el facilanima elektado aŭ fabriko de esprimoj laŭ persona gusto kaj kaprico. Necesas (a) plena scio de la lingvo; (b) plena scio de la fako; (c) familiareco kun ĉiuj ĝisnunaj verkoj en Esperanto pri la fako kaj temoj parencaj; (d) konsulto kun kompetentaj fakuloj diversnaciaj. Tiun treege malfacilan laboron S-ro Durrant majstre plenumis. Efektive, li mem proponis surprize malmultajn

radikojn. Ni tre bedaŭras, ke li ne sekvis la insistan konsilon de la L.K., indikante ilin per steleto, por helpo de estontaj vortaristoj. Ni bedaŭras ankaŭ, ke devige mankas alfabetaj indeksoj.

Antaŭparole la aŭtoro klarigas sian uzon de **radius** (*radius*) kaj **lefta** (sendube la plej bona sinonimo de **maldekstra**, se sinonimo necesas), kaj la haploglian kunpremon de **empena** (**direkta**) **alerono** al **emperono**, **direkterono**. Ĉu **mekanisto** estas preseraro, aŭ haploglia mallongigo de **mehanikisto**? Eble la jam ofte provataj **ascendi** kaj **descendi** estas bezonataj por teknika uzo. La homonima uzo de **momento**, **strebo**, kun alia signifo ol la kutima, kvankam teorie bedaŭrinda, ĝajne estas neevitebla. **Tegstrikta** ne tre kontentigas: **strikttega** (pli ĝusta) estas tro peza; **kun strikta tego** ĝajne preferinda.

Bonvena estas la internacia **floti** = *to float (intr.)*, Kp. **flosi**, *to raft (an object)*, (*tr.*). **Flotekipajo**, *floatation gear*; **flotilo** (pb. **flotaĵo**?) *a float*.

Sinceran dankon al I.E.L., kiu denove riĉigis nian lingvon kaj sian Jarlibron per valora teknika terminaro. Ni kore gratulas al S-ro Durrant pro grava laboro kompetente farita. Gratulon ankaŭ al liaj kunlaborantoj, inter kiuj aparte menciienda estas S-ro Ernest F. Relf, F.R.S. Estro de la Aerodinamika Fako de *National Physical Laboratory*. La influo de la nuna verko sur la terminaron de aliaj fakoj sendube estos granda.

DE GUSTIBUS NON EST DISPUTANDUM

Kion ankoraŭ? Ni estas malsataj! Ni volas nur mangi kaj mangi unu lingvon post alia! Ni ĉiuj estu poliglotoj!

Eklernu fremdan lingvon, kaj vi satigos por unu jardeko; eklernu multajn, kaj vi havos sufice por la tuta vivo; sed lernu kaj studu, kiom vi povas, kaj vi dikiĝos tiel, ke vi certe ne bedaŭros esti lerninta kaj manginta tiom da lingvoj!

Ni ja scias, ke via bona, plenstopita kapo ne krevos; vi ne freneziĝos, sed estiĝos saĝegulo! Konsilinde tamen estas, komenci mangi lingvojn kiel eble plej frue, jam en infanaj jaroj, por havi sufice da tempo por eklerni multe, multe da lingvoj. . . Tio estas permesita—ni ja vivas nur por tio, ke ni lernu lingvojn!

Bona recepto! Sed per kiu lingvo mi komencu? Mi estas malsata! Demandante naciiston, mi ekscias: se vi estas sokolano kaj bona naciano, vi nepre eklernos la Ĉehan lingvon! Tio ja estas via devo! Ĉu vi ne scias ankaŭ, ke ekzistas Ĉeho-jugoslava ligo? Ĝia celo? Nu—ni lernos la Ĉehan lingvon kaj la Ĉehoj nian! Same estas fondita la klubo "Amikoj de Polujo". Vi povas profiti el scio de Pola lingvo, kaj aliĝi al tiu klubo.

Eble konsilos al vi aliaj: ni estas Slavo, do ni studu inter unuaj la lingvon Rusan! Ruslando ja estas la plej granda Slava ŝtato! Multaj ankaŭ konvinkos vin pri la valoro de scio de Bulgara lingvo—Bulgarujo estas ja najbara ŝtato!

Do kiel Slavo vi havas jam sufice da elekti. Kompreneble kaj logike estas, ke ĉiu Slavo studu unue unu Slavan lingvon, se li estas vera Slavo! Ĉiu Slavisto rekondos al vi tion!

Sed ni devas esti ankaŭ politikistoj. Kaj de tiu punkto ni vidas antaŭ ni vastan kampon. Ni devas ne forgesi, ke en nia ŝtatligo troviĝas ankaŭ

Rumanujo: do ankaŭ ĝia lingvo—la Rumana—proto devas esti lernata! Ni pripensu, ke ni estas Balkanlandanoj, do ni devas pere de lingvo ekkoni ankaŭ niajn plej sudajn amikojn!

Sed ni ankoraŭ ne havas sufice! Krom la Franca lingvo, la lingvo de amika lando, kiun oni jam lernigas en niaj mezlernejoj; krom la Germana, kiun oni instruas en la supraj gimnaziaj klasoj; ni ankaŭ ne forgesu la Anglan lingvon, kiun oni parolas en preskaŭ ĉiu loko de la tero!

Sed niaj romanistoj ankaŭ estas respektindaj personoj. Ili rekomendas, eĉ postulas, ke en Drava, Sava, kaj Zeta banusejoj oni enkonduku la Italian lingvon kiel duan devigan fakon inter lingvoj! Same ankaŭ por landoj ĉirkaŭ Mediteranea maro, estas rekomendita la Hispana lingvo!

Bone! Sed D-ro Ninči skribis en "Obzor", ke en Brazilio baldaŭ 100 milionoj parolos la Portugalan lingvon, kaj li konsilas interalie, ke ni amuziĝu ankaŭ per la Portugala lingvo. . .

Restas ankoraŭ du gravaj lingvoj, kiujn parolas multaj, multaj milionoj, kaj kiujn ni devas plenguste kaj senpartie ekami, por profiti el ili: la lingvoj Japana kaj Ĉina. . .

Kia haoso! Kiel admirinda estas nia apetito—en la okuloj de diversaj lingvistoj—por studio de aliaj lingvoj! Kiu nun pravas? Kiun ni aŭskultu? Kiel granda vere estas nia amo por ĉiuj lingvoj kaj popoloj! Kiom granda devas esti la praktika valoro, kiel riĉiga la profito el scio kaj ŝatado de tiom da lingvoj! Pri tio ni ĝis nun eĉ ne sciis, ni ne eluzis la bonan okazon.

Do ne estus bona solvo, se Slavo devus lerni unu Slavan lingvon, Romanoj unu Romanan, Germanoj unu Germanan. . . Ni eklaboru kaj ekstudu selekte ĉiujn lingvojn, ni kriu laŭte en ĉiuj lingvoj: ni amegas ĉiujn lingvojn kaj manĝegos ilin!

Feliĉa patrujo nia! Ĉu ie kuſas simila lando, kie oni provas ellerni preskaŭ ĉiujn pli grandajn aŭ valorajn lingvojn, laŭ instigo de bonaj kaj ŝatataj, fervoraj kaj meritoplenaj lingvistoj! Kompatindaj estas nur la kapoj de studentoj, kiuj devos laŭ sagaj deziro de tiuj sinjoroj baldaŭ lerni tiom da valoraj kaj praktikaj lingvoj!

Kiu kuraĝos nun proponi, ke anstataŭ ĉiuj aliaj lingvoj ni prefere instruu en niaj lernejoj lingvon neŭtralan, nian karan Esperanton? Sed ni jam diris—de gustibus non est disputandum!

FRANJO MODRIJAN
en "La Suda Stelo", Jugoslavujo

Radio Eireann.—Povus utili, se legantoj skribus al Athlone, petante rekomendon de ĝia tre ŝatata ĉiononata brodkasto en Esperanto.

Jarlibro de I.E.L., 1941 (Dua Parto) (Nur por Membroj).—Antaŭparolo de S-ro E. Malmgren en Stockholm. La Financa Raporto montras, ke eĉ malgraŭ la nuntempa neeblo kontakti kun multaj landoj, oni mirige sukcesis forpagi ŝuldojn, kaj la financa stato estas pli bona je la fino de la jaro, ol ĝi estis je ĝia komenco. Ni korege gratulas la Ligon, kaj forte rekomendas aligon. Kotizoj (kun membrokotizo al B.E.A.): **MJ** (membro kun Jarlibro), 9s. **MA** (Membro-Abonanto) (kun Jarlibro kaj la gazeto *Esperanto Internacia*), 13s. **MS** (Membro-Subtenanto) kaj **Patrono**, £1-10-0 kaj £4-5-0 respektive (la ekstra pago estas vere afabla donaco por subteni la movadon). Ĉefa enhavo: *Aeronautika Terminaro* (Vidu p. 103.)

Statistika Resumeto el la Brazila Statistika Jarlibro, 1938.—*Eldonita de la Brazila Instituto de Geografio kaj Statistiko, Rio de Janeiro. Prezo ne montrita.*

Denove aperis ĉi tiu valora dokumento, nunfoje en formo multe pli granda kaj luksa ol antaŭe, kun la portreto de la Prezidanto de la Respubliko.

Gi konsistas el 26 grandformataj paĝoj dense presitaj, kun precizaj detaloj pri ĉio rilatanta Brazilon laŭ diversaj vidpunktoj. Ekzemple : Geografio ; Meteorologio ; Logantaro ; Ekonomio (produktoj minerala kaj vegeta, bestaro, industrioj, fervojoj, ŝošeoj ; trafiko voja, ŝipa, kaj aera ; poŝto, telegrafado, kaj telefonado ; konstruaĵoj, eksportoj, importoj) ; Socia stato (urba plibonigo, parkoj, lumigado, akvoprovvizo, purigado, hospitaloj, kaj aliaj servoj) ; Kulturo (edukado, bibliotekoj, muzeoj, monumentoj, amuzeoj, asocioj, gazetaro, librejoi, sporto, religio) ; Administro ; Financo ; Politiko.

La verko donas imponan ideon pri la graveco de la lando, kaj la Instituto estas varme gratulinda pri ĝia aperigo.

Ne māplej grava estas la antaŭparolo de la sekretario, en kiu li montras la progreson de Esperanto en Brazilo, kaj esprimas simpatian por nia movado.

VARIA

Kremlin Language Problem.—The following extract from Lord Beaverbrook's wireless speech on 12 October again illustrates the language barrier.

Mr. Harriman and I drove to the Kremlin ; and there, in consultation with Stalin and Molotov, with Litvinov for our interpreter, we reviewed and considered the findings of the day.

But we did not rely entirely on our interpreter. We devised a plan for speeding things up that worked wonders. Before going to the Kremlin we tried to anticipate Stalin's questions, and prepared answers beforehand which were translated into Russian ; so that when the questions came, instead of making statements through Litvinov, it was our habit to hand across the table to the Russian Prime Minister a complete answer all typed out in his own language.

This ingenious jumping of the language barrier between himself and Stalin does credit to Lord Beaverbrook's resourcefulness ; but it is a pity that these two statesmen were unable to enjoy a man to man chat.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation.—The General Committee of the F.o.R. has advised its members to learn Esperanto, so that when hostilities cease and communications are restored they may be able to link up with similar groups in other lands. Details from Rev. T. W. Roff, 8 Sherbourne Rd., Bolton, or Rev. W. J. Downes, 7 Hill St., Kingswood, Bristol. Esperantists in touch with a local F.o.R. group might offer help.

Esperanto and Phrenology.—Readers may have noticed that one of the drawings of the human head displayed in the windows of phrenologists bears the words *La signo de la lingvo estas tie ĉi*, denoting a portion of the head supposed to be the seat of the language faculty. This use of Esperanto for an international conception is most apposite, and it would be interesting to know who introduced it. It is doubtful whether all who exhibit the drawing know that the language used is Esperanto, and readers who consult anyone who displays it might do useful propaganda by talking about the language employed.

Dr. Alexandra Fisher, formerly Head Mistress of the Girls' County School, Bishop Auckland, a pioneer of the teaching of Esperanto in British schools, and an Honorary Adviser of our Education Committee, in the recent Birthday Honour Lists received the O.B.E. for educational work.

Lectures to H.M. Forces.—There are possible openings for unpaid lectures on Esperanto in connection with the official scheme for Adult Education in H.M. Forces. Members of the B.E.A. accustomed to public speaking (*e.g.*, ministers of religion, teachers, etc.) and fully conversant with the language and the movement, who would like to offer their services in or near their own localities, should write for information to the B.E.A.

Prof. Aimé Cotton.—On the occasion of the seizure of Prof. Cotton of Paris by the Nazis as a hostage, *La France Libre* (Nov.) prints an article by Prof. J. G. Crowther, from which we translate the following passage : "Scientific workers from all parts of the world who desired to utilize the most powerful magnetic field in the world, came to Cotton's laboratory. One could find there an international team bent on scientific research. Cotton was much interested in Esperanto, and was delighted to have opportunities for conversing in the language."

The language difficulty in Jerusalem.—At the Caxton Hall (29 July) Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbury quoted a letter from the Head of St. George's School in Jerusalem. Here a new class had been formed of Jewish boys, refugees from many European countries, numbers of whom could not speak English. Wishing to get a small boy safely in a bus to go home, a teacher had to explain matters in Arabic to another boy, who told a third boy in Hebrew, who passed on the message to a fourth in Bulgarian, who finally translated the message into Czech for the boy concerned.

Monmouthshire Education Committee, on 4 Sep. 1941, passed the following resolution : "That the County Authority calls the attention of the Government to the urgent need for an International Auxiliary Language, and the provision in the scheme for the reorganization and development of education after the war for the teaching of such a language." *Congratulations !*

"**Here and Now**" (formerly "The Christian Democrat") for November writes : "Everybody knows that one of the difficulties in the way of international understanding is the question of language. At many schools one or two other languages are taught in addition to the native tongue. But what is really needed is an international language, common to every nation."

Thinking people are beginning to realize this, and to give their support to Esperanto, which is easy to learn, and fulfils all the requirements. The Editor will be glad to send details to enquirers." (Abbreviated—Ed.).

RECENT LECTURES

Nov.

- 5, Andover. The Grammar School.
- 7, Dudley. Maria Grey Training College.
- 10, Dagenham. Lymington Boys' School.
- 14, Lancaster. Friends' School.
- Lancaster. Regent Street Polytechnic.
- Lancaster. P.P.U.
- 15, Lancaster. Regent Street Polytechnic.
- 17, Dagenham. Lymington Girls' School.

Dec.

- 9, Richmond. Rotary Club.
- Guildford. Cooperative Hall.
- 12, East Dulwich. Methodist Church, Barry Road.
- 18, Hove. County School for Boys.
- 19, Brighton. Varndean School for Girls.
- 24, Notting Hill. Demonstration Lesson.

At *Andover* (a second visit) every child present bought a book. The *Dudley* meeting was a talk to the Students' Union of a College evacuated from London. In *Lancaster* books were bought to the value of £4. 11s. As a result two classes are now being taught by Mr. J. O'Hare (9 Meadowside): one at the school, one for adults.

At *Lymington Road School* 130 boys are learning Esperanto as an obligatory subject in school hours under Mr. Toms, and are doing excellently. To hear a lesson there would be an education to many language teachers. The adjoining girls' school asked for a lecture, and as a result a weekly class is now held there also, under Miss P. Strapps.

Richmond Rotary Club invited us at the suggestion of our member Mr. J. H. Gittens: the club had already passed a resolution in favour of Esperanto. If one may judge by the intelligent faces of the students met, the class at *Guildford* under Mr. G. E. Neal (Speedwell, Grosvenor Rd., Godalming) should do well.

Brighton and *Hove* gave us two highly interested audiences (270 girls, 200 boys). Many books were bought. Miss E. A. Jones kindly provided hospitality.

LOCAL NEWS

Birmingham.—Meetings at 26 Bristol Rd., 3.15, on 10 Jan., 14 Feb., and 14 March.

Bodmin.—Mrs. E. Gregory (1 Beaconsfield Terrace) has a class for young people.

Bristol.—Local classes have 60 students. A new and appreciated arrangement is a monthly Service in Esperanto.

Bolton.—On 5 Dec. Mr. F. Parker gave a lantern lecture to an audience of 60 (among them a class under Rev. T. W. Roff) on Esperanto adventures in Europe.

Burnley.—Esperanto Circle: Thursdays, 7.45, at Temperance Rooms, Brown St. Esperanto only spoken. Elementary class on Tuesdays under Mr. Smith.

Cardiff.—Meetings on Mondays, 6.30-9.0, at Friends' Meeting-House, 43 Charles St. Class under Mr. E. Haigh.

Cheltenham.—Meetings every other Saturday (3.45) at 29 St. George Rd. By all accounts the proceedings are very lively. Visitors welcomed.

Doncaster.—The group already reported meets regularly at the Friends' Meeting House. It consists largely of members of the Upper Forms in the Grammar School and the High School.

Eastern Federation.—The Secretary (Miss P. Strapps, 50 Woodlands Road, Ilford) wishes to hear from all Esperantists in Norfolk, Suffolk, and

Essex, who do not already get the Federation Bulletin.

Glasgow.—Both classes have a good attendance: others, including one at a First-Aid Depot, will start soon.

Guildford.—See previous column.

Halifax.—Mrs. Speak teaches two classes: one at the Modern School, one at the Technical College.

Huddersfield.—The Class under Mr. Hirst at the Technical College has an average attendance of 20. The group meets on Jan. 2, 4, 22, 31; Feb. 12, 28. Details from Mr. Beaumont, 5 Central Close, Fartown.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Next Federation meeting: 21 Feb., 3.30, Claremont Baptist School, Bolton (8 mins. from bus-station).

Lancaster.—See previous column.

Leicester.—The group meets at Wycliffe Church, Prebend St., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Mr. G. E. Collis has a class on Tuesdays (6.30) at City Boys' School Evening Institute.

Letchworth.—The Annual Report of the local group evidences good work done and increasing interest.

London Club (153 Drummond St., N.W.1).—Meetings at 6.30 on Jan. 9th (Social) and Feb. 6th; at 3.0 on Jan. 24th (Tea Dance, 2/-), and Feb. 14th.

Manchester (Lower Mosley St. Social Club, 2.30).—31 Jan., Address by Mr. C. Grant-Dixon. 28 Feb., Spertoj en internaciaj kongresoj (E. Sugar).

Neath.—Miss Rees has a class for girls. There is also an after-school class at the Girls' School, Seven Sisters.

Newcastle.—Meetings every Friday, 8.0, at 66 Jesmond Rd.

Newport, Mon.—Marguerite Edmonds is teaching five girls at the High School: each of them teaches another group: thus 50 girls are learning, and making good progress.

Reading.—A class has been held for C.O.'s in Reading Prison.

Scottish Federation.—The next Congress will be held at Kirkcaldy on 13th June, 1942. Congress Sec., T. C. Fraser, 2 Lady Helen St., Kirkcaldy. Isolated Scottish Esperantists may have the *Bulletin* free on application. Classes in Leven and Buckhaven evening schools.

Sheffield.—Two classes are held: (a) W.E.A. Class, under Mr. C. W. Gardner, Mon., 5.30, at Dick Sheppard Centre, 30a Change Alley; (b) Class at W.E.A. House, 278 Western Bank, Fri., 6.30, under Mr. H. Bramwell.

Somerset, Gloucester and West Midland Federation.—This is a temporary affiliation of the W.M. and the S. and G. Federations. The Sec., Miss H. Mayne, Woodbine Cottage, Tarlton, Nr. Cirencester, would be glad to hear from isolated Esperantists in the district.

Wakefield.—Meetings (Fri.) at The Little Chapel, Duke of York St. There is an elementary class, an advanced Study Circle, and a Library.

Walthamstow.—The Club meets (3rd Sun., 11.0-5.0), at Friends' Hall, Greenleaf Road, E.17. Rambles start from Chingford Station (1st Sun., 11.0). Visitors are very welcome. Vera Brittain, who officially inspected the Club Meeting, wrote "It was difficult not to overstay the time allocated to the Esperanto Class".

Weston-super-Mare.—Classes under Mr. Head on Tuesdays and Sundays.

Yorkshire Federation.—Prizes are offered for Essay Competitions. Details from B. B. Beaumont, 5 Central Close, Fartown, Huddersfield.

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The Librarian (36 Penrhyn Rd., Kingston) gratefully acknowledges the following donations : "Kingstona Rondiranto" 5/-; A. G. Tucker 3/-; Miss Baldwin-Smith 1/-; books or photos from Dr. Crowley, Messrs. W. M. Appleby, D. Frome, J. F. Yeomans; Misses A. B. Deans, F. H. Hanbury, M. Tucker; Mrs. E. Gregory.

Books wanted : *E.B.I. series* : Amkonkuranto, La Patrino, Sub la Nego. *Lingvo Internacia* : 1907, 1(157); Oct. 1911. *Esperanto Monthly* : May-July 1916.

EDZIGOJ

Bartlett-Browne.—Je 5 Decembro, Reginald R. J. Bartlett al Eirene M. Browne, filino de nia neforgesebla pioniro Giles L. Browne. (1 St. John's Avenue, Friern Barnet).

Butler-Childs.—Je 8 Novembro, James W. Butler (Kingston) al Lilian E. E. Childs (Tolworth). (Owl's Haven, Richings Way, Iver, Bucks).

Hall-Oldroyd.—Je 29 Decembro, H. W. Hall (Colchester) al F-ino K. M. Oldroyd. (9 Geneva Grove, Wakefield).

Rhodes-Rose.—Je 20 Oktobro, Frank E. Rhodes (Keighley) al Edith Rose (Harrogate). (Elderthorpe, Oakworth, Keighley).

NASKIGO

Huetting.—Je 25 Julio, al Ges. Huetting (15 Beeches Avenue, Carshalton, Surrey): filo, Ivor Neil.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ESPERANTIST TEACHERS

The Society intends, if circumstances permit, to arrange a week's Conference at Easter, for study, practice, and other activities. All interested are invited to communicate with the Secretary, Miss V. C. Nixon, 183 Woodlands Park Road, Bournville, Birmingham, 30.

Membership of the Society is in three categories:— professional teachers in schools of all kinds, who are Esperantists; accredited teachers of Esperanto, not included in the first category; professional teachers and other educationists, whether Esperantists or not, who are active supporters of the aims of the Society.

Literary Service.—Do you know that the Correspondence Course Tutors of the B.E.A. are at the disposal of any Esperantist who wishes for candid criticism of his MSS? Full details from the B.E.A.

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Member of the B.E.A. desires very much to obtain copies of (a) the textbooks for *Intersteno* for Esperanto and for English; (b) *La Plena Gramatiko*. Either new or second-hand. Particulars, price, etc., to A.Z., c/o B.E.A.

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